

36/10/3

STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT



YEAR 1952



Annual Report

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

STEWARTRY

County Council of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright
Health and Social Welfare Department

With the Compliments of the
Medical Officer of Health

Dunmuir Road
Castle-Douglas

STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT



YEAR 1952



Annual Report

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY
ADMINISTRATION

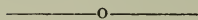
OF THE

STEWARTRY

CASTLE-DOUGLAS:

Printed by J. H. Maxwell Ltd.
1953.

CONTENTS.



Vital Statistics	7
Local Health Authority Functions	11
Tuberculosis Returns	15
Infectious Diseases	19
Mental Health Service	19
Food Supply	21
Miscellaneous	24
Sanitary Inspector's Report	26
Building Bye-Laws	32
Burgh of Kirkcudbright	38
Burgh of Castle-Douglas	39
Burgh of Dalbeattie	41
Burgh of New Galloway	42
Burgh of Gatehouse	43
School Health Service	44

STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT

To the Department of Health for Scotland.
The County Council of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.
The Town Councils of Kirkcudbright
Castle-Douglas
Dalbeattie
Gatehouse
New Galloway

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the Local Government (Scotland) Acts and Regulations of the Department of Health for Scotland, I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the County, for the year 1952. The Annual Report on the School Health Service for the year ending 31st July, 1952 is also included.

As requested by the Department of Health the Report includes a special review of the local health services and the detail and headings are in accordance with the terms of the Department's request. This being my first report, I think it might be of some interest to trace the growth of the Local Health Services in the Stewartry, and I have attempted to do so by referring to the annual reports of previous Medical Officers of Health.

The first County Medical Officer for the County took up duty in 1891, in accordance with the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889. The Act did not constitute the County Council as health authority, but it provided that Counties should be divided into landward districts whose functions included Public Health, and accordingly the Stewartry was divided into four Districts, namely, Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Districts. The County Medical Officer was appointed Medical Officer of Health for all the Districts. Environmental hygiene was the chief concern of the Medical Officer of Health in 1891, and most of his time was taken up with water supplies, scavenging and drainage, and with the isolation of cases of infectious disease. It was not until 1894 that infectious disease became generally notifiable throughout the County, and it was not until 1903, when an Infectious Diseases Hospital was built in Castle-Douglas, that the then County Medical Officer was able to report that the hospital accommodation for infectious disease was satisfactory. The bodies originally responsible for the erection were the joint committees of the Southern District, and the Town Councils of Castle-Douglas, Kirkcudbright, Gatehouse and New Galloway, but later the Northern District, the Burgh of Dalbeattie, and finally the Eastern District all became identified with the project.

By 1907 the Medical Officer of Health was able to change the emphasis from environmental hygiene and infectious disease, to the study of mortality of infectious disease and tuberculosis, and in that year he reported that in the years 1898-1907 the following deaths occurred:—

Scarlet Fever	12	Other T.B.	95
Diphtheria	18	Phthisis	277
Measles	16		
Whooping Cough	26		372
Diarrhoea	67		
Enteric Fever	14		

In 1905 a Stewartry of Kirkcudbright fund for the treatment of consumptive patients had been initiated, the object being to assist natives of or

other persons resident in the Stewartry suffering from consumption, to procure treatment in a sanatorium, and as a consequence the following bed accommodation for patients became available.

- 4 in the Royal Victoria Hospital for Consumption, Craigleith, Edinburgh.
- 3 in the Westmorland Consumption Sanatorium.

In 1912 Pulmonary Tuberculosis became notifiable, by Regulations made by the Local Government Board, and in that year the County Councils of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigtown, and the Town Councils of Dumfries and Maxwelltown, formed a joint Committee to consider the provision of a sanatorium. Because of the 1914-18 war this did not materialise until 1924, when an existing hospital at Lochmaben was extended.

The Notification of Births Act, 1915 and the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918 provided for a Child Welfare Scheme. In 1926 there were 7 District Nursing Associations employing 7 Nurses, and this was the first year in which the Medical Officer of Health "could apply the scheme to practically the whole of the County with any reasonable hope of success."

Under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, the four County Districts were abolished, and all their powers were transferred to the new County Council. At the same time, the major health functions were transferred from the small burghs to the County Council, including the Control of Infectious Disease, Tuberculosis, Maternity & Child Welfare and the provision of hospitals.

From 1929 until 1948 the Medical Officer of Health was increasingly concerned with the inadequate hospital accommodation, firstly for maternity patients and secondly for infectious diseases. In 1940 the County Council implemented the Maternity Services (Scotland) Act 1937 and provision was made for maternity cases being dealt with in Cresswell Hospital, Dumfries. At the same time Castle-Douglas Infectious Diseases Hospital having become too small, the County Council bought and adapted the mansion house of Laurieston Hall for use as an Infectious Diseases Hospital.

With the introduction of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, in July, 1948 the County Council as Local Health Authority was no longer responsible for the provision of hospital accommodation, but it became responsible for certain new functions, such as Vaccination and Immunisation, Domiciliary Midwifery, Home Nursing, Health Visiting and Mental Health. The National Assistance Act at the same time made the Authority responsible for the care of the aged and also those persons physically handicapped by reason of blindness, deafness or other physical disability.

In the year under review, the County Council as Local Health Authority have implemented or are in the process of implementing all these schemes. Fifteen District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors are employed and carry out the domiciliary midwifery, home nursing and health visiting. The County Council as Local Health Authority encourage vaccination and immunisation against Diphtheria, and calf lymph and diphtheria antigen are supplied free to General Practitioners in the County. Carlingwark House was opened during the year as a Home for old people, and a scheme is already in force for the Welfare of Blind Persons.

I wish to record my thanks to the Staff of the Health and Welfare Department for their loyal co-operation during the year.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN B. SHIEL,
County Medical Officer.

Dunmuir Road,
Castle-Douglas.

STAFF

County Medical Officer and Chief Welfare Officer:

JOHN B. SHIEL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer:

ISOBEL C. BROWN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Dental Staff:

JEAN F. MILLER, L.D.S., R.C.S.Ed. (County Dental Officer).

ELIZABETH M'DERMID (Dental Attendant).

County Sanitary Inspector:

WILLIAM CLEMIE (Cert. Roy. San. Assoc. Scot.).

Area Sanitary Inspectors:

ARTHUR M'CLUNE (Cert. Roy. San. Assoc. Scot.)

WILLIAM LOCHHEAD (Cert. Roy. San. Assoc. Scot.)

Rat Surveyor/Trapper:

WILLIAM MAIR.

Milk Officers:

MARGARET RUSSELL, N.D.D., C.D.D., C.D.P. (Hons.)

AGNES W. YOUNG, C.D.D.

ELLEN D. GRICE, N.D.D., C.D.D.

ELIZABETH M. WILL, N.D.D.H., S.D.D.

Welfare Department:

Chief Assistant:

ALEXANDER FLOYD

Assistant:

ALBERT OMISSI

Supervisor of Midwives:

MARGARET M'VICAR, R.G.N., S.C.M. (Resd. 15/12/52)

District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors:

M. ALISON BAIRD, R.G.N., S.C.M. (Apptd. 25/2/52).
ROSE BLACKLOCK, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Apptd. 21/7/52).
M. J. A. CHAMBERRY, R.G.N., S.C.M.
FLORENCE A. CRERAR, R.G.N., S.C.M.
KATHLEEN H. GOURLAY, R.G.N., S.C.M.
CHRISTINA W. HART, S.C.M.
MARY W. KINSTREY, S.R.F.N., S.C.M. (Resd. 15/10/52).
CATHERINE M. LESLIE, R.G.N., S.C.M. (Resd. 30/12/52).
HELEN M'CARTNEY, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M. (Resd. 15/12/52).
ISABELLA S. M'LELLAN, R.G.N., S.C.M.
MARION C. M'NAE, R.G.N., S.C.M.
MARY MUIR, R.G.N., S.C.M. (Resd. 7/8/52).
ELIZABETH MURRAY, R.G.N., S.C.M.
MARGARET STEWART, R.G.N., S.C.M. (Apptd. 16/10/52).
ANNE STRACHAN, R.G.N., S.C.M.
AGNES L. WATSON, R.G.N., S.C.M.
ANNIE W. WOOD, R.G.N., S.C.M.
ISOBEL R. F. WOODS, R.G.N., S.C.M.

School Nurse Health Visitors:

MARGARET FLOYD, S.R.N.
JEAN FARRIES, S.R.N., S.C.M.
ILENE M'GILL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Clerical Staff:

Chief Clerk	JOHN M. WELSH.
Senior Clerk	ROBERT E. KIRKPATRICK.
Senior Typist	ANNIE FRAME.
Other Clerical Staff	6.

VITAL STATISTICS

1952

The Area of the County is now approximately 605,341 acres (Landward 602,105 and Burghal 3,236).

The population of the County as estimated by the Registrar General to the middle of the year is as follows:—

Landward	19,967
Burgh of Kirkcudbright	2,505
Burgh of Castle-Douglas	3,300
Burgh of Dalbeattie	3,258
Burgh of Gatehouse	902
Burgh of New Galloway	288
	30,220

BIRTHS.—The total live births registered in the County after correction for transfer was 503—males 259, females 244, of which 29—12 males and 17 females were illegitimate. The birth rate was 16.6 per 1,000 of the population, while the illegitimate rate was 5.8 per 100 live births. The total births show a decrease of 13 and the illegitimate births a decrease of 8 when compared with the previous year.

The number of stillbirths registered during the year after correction for transfers was 11, giving a rate of 21 per 1,000 total births.

DEATHS.—The number of deaths registered during the year after correction for transfer was 355—males 182, females 173, a decrease of 31 when compared with the previous year. The death rate from all causes was 11.7 per 1,000 of the population. Table V.1. shows deaths classified according to disease and age period.

Deaths of infants under 1 year numbered 22—14 males and 8 females, an increase of 5 when compared with the previous year. The Infant Mortality Rate was 44 per 1,000 live births, while the Neo-Natal Death Rate was 32 per 1,000 live births. The causes of death were as follows:—

	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks —1 year
Non-meningococcal Meningitis	—	1
Pneumonia	—	2
Congenital Malformations	3	1
Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis	8	—
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	4	—
Causes ill defined and unknown	1	—
Violence	—	2
	16	6

The total births exceeded the total deaths by 148.

TABLE V.1

Causes of Death	All Ages	M.	F.	Under 4 Weeks		1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over
				4 Weeks	4 Weeks											
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	—
Tuberculosis, other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis and its sequelae	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery, all forms	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other infections and parasitic diseases	55	24	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	11	8	19	11	—
Malignant neoplasms	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Diabetes mellitus	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Anaemias	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—
Other general diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	52	22	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	18	22	6
Non-meningococcal meningitis	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of nervous system	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
Rheumatic Fever	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Arteriosclerosis and Degenerative Heart Disease	119	70	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	18	39	43	16
Other Diseases of Heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypertension with Heart Disease	9	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	1
Hypertension without Heart Disease	9	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	2	2	7	1
Other Circulatory Disease	13	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—
Influenza	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (except in newborn)	4	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Bronchitis	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Appendicitis	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—

Causes of Death	All Ages	M.	F.	Under 4 Weeks	1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over
Gastritis and Duodenitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of liver	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Genito-urinary System ..	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Puerperal Sepsis including post abortive sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Other Puerperal Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Skin and Organs of Locomotion	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	5	2	3	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birth injuries, post natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	8	5	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia of newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea of newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infections of the newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy ..	4	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility	8	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Causes ill-defined and unknown	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	1
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Road Transport Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Violence	7	5	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
All Causes	355	182	173	16	6	3	—	4	6	16	20	44	100	113	27

TABLE V.2
BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c., IN LANDWARD AND BURGHAL AREAS OF THE STEWARTRY

	Landward	Burgh of Kirkcudbright	Burgh of Castle-Douglas	Burgh of Dalbeattie	Burgh of Gatehouse	Burgh of New Galloway	Total
Net Births (including illegitimate)	327	47	36	62	21	10	503
Birth Rates (per 1,000 population)	16.38	18.76	10.91	19.03	23.28	34.72	16.6
Illegitimate Births	23	1	0	3	1	1	29
Illegitimate Birth Rates (per 100 live births)	7.03	2.13	0	4.84	4.76	10.00	5.8
Net Deaths	202	41	47	44	15	6	355
Death Rates (per 1,000 population)	10.12	16.37	14.24	13.50	16.63	20.83	11.7
Infant Deaths (under 1 year)	8	4	3	3	3	1	22
Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)	24.46	85.11	83.33	48.39	142.86	100	44

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY FUNCTIONS

1. Co-ordination and Co-operation with other parts of the National Health Service.

There are no general arrangements in the area for securing co-ordination between the Local Health Services on the one hand and the Hospital and Specialist Services and the General Practitioner Services on the other. On the whole the services function satisfactorily.

2. Joint use of Staff.

No general practitioners are employed on a part-time or sessional basis, but Dr I. C. Brown, the Assistant Medical Officer, works part time at Laurieston Hall Sanatorium, under the supervision of the Consultant Chest Physician for the area.

3. Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and children under school age.

(a) Expectant and nursing mothers. Ante-natal and post-natal care is provided by General Practitioners and the District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors employed by the Local Health Authority. The Regional Hospital Board provides Clinics for patients requiring specialist treatment or for patients who are to be admitted to hospital. In general, arrangements are made early in pregnancy, for the admission of unmarried mothers to the Salvation Army Home, Glasgow. Maternity outfits are supplied free to all expectant mothers who are confined in their own homes.

(b) Child Welfare. The District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors carry out the Child Welfare work in the County. They visit babies in their own homes, monthly, until they are a year old, and thereafter at quarterly intervals. They advise mothers on feeding, on immunisation and vaccination, and on general infant welfare. A weighing clinic is held fortnightly in Dalbeattie, at which the District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors in Dalbeattie attend. There are no consultants in paediatrics in the area, and no auxiliary staff such as physiotherapists or orthoptists employed by the Regional Hospital Board.

(c) Care of premature infants. There is no domiciliary provision for the care of premature infants.

(d) Supply of Dried Milks, &c. Welfare Foods are distributed by the Ministry of Food from their Central Office in Castle-Douglas, and an Officer from the Ministry attends weekly at the Child Welfare Clinic at Dalbeattie. In some areas of the County the District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors act as unofficial agents for the Ministry of Food. There are no other arrangements at present for the supply of other dried milks or nutrients on medical grounds.

(e) Dental Care. Expectant and nursing mothers receive dental care from private dental practitioners when necessary, and arrangements have been made for the authority to pay for dentures when these are required. No steps were taken during the year to expand the existing arrangements.

(f) Other provision. Nil.

4. Domiciliary Midwifery.

There are 15 District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors throughout the County. The Medical Officer of Health is Medical Supervisor of Midwives, and the County Nursing Superintendent is Non-Medical Supervisor. Midwives not employed on the Authority's Domiciliary Service, and who have notified their intention to practise, are inspected at irregular intervals. 13 of the District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors have attended a course of instruc-

tion in Gas and Air Analgesia, and all give pethidine under medical supervision. They co-operate with General Practitioners in the ante-natal and post-natal management of expectant and nursing mothers. The admission to hospital of expectant mothers on social grounds is determined by general practitioners. The Authority made arrangements for three District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors to attend a refresher course at Aberdeen in April, 1952 organised by the Royal College of Midwives. There are no arrangements in the County for the training of Pupil Midwives.

- I. Total number of births occurring in Area during the year—that is before correction for mothers' residence—Live Births, 222; Still Births, 3; Total 225
- II. Total number of births occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes) Nil
- III. Total number of births occurring at home 225
- IV. Number of births in (III) classified to show nature of attendance at birth:—

	Cases dealt with under Section 23(2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.			Other Domiciliary Cases.			Total
	Doctor engaged and present	Doctor engaged and not present	Midwife alone (no Dr. engaged)	Doctor and Midwife engaged	Midwife alone (no Dr. engaged)	Without Doctor or Midwife	
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee - per - case basis)	162	63	—	—	—	—	225
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations under arrangements made by the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Boards of Management under arrangements made by the Authority with the Regional Hospital Board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Private Practising Midwives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) TOTALS	162	63	—	—	—	—	225

- V. Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned under Section 22(1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, by a midwife Nil
- VI. Administration of Analgesics.
- (a) Number of midwives qualified to administer analgesics ... 13
- (b) Number of midwives who received their training during the year Nil
- (c) Number of sets of apparatus in use at end of the year 14

- (d) Number of sets on order at the end of the year Nil
 (e) Number of cases in which gas and air was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year.

Doctor not present 38
 Doctor present 113

- (f) Number of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year.

Doctor not present 19
 Doctor present 68

VII. Number of cars in use by midwives at the end of the year ... 15

5. Health Visiting.

Health Visiting is carried out by the District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors, but only one such nurse has her Health Visitor's Certificate. Little or no visiting beyond that to expectant mothers and young children is carried out, and only occasionally is Health Visiting carried out on behalf of General Practitioners or the Hospital Service. The Authority grant leave of absence to suitable officers in order to take the Health Visitor's Certificate. There are no facilities in the County for Student Health Visitors.

	No. Visited	Total Visits
* Expectant Mothers	82	408
Children under 1 year	305	5226
Children between the ages of 1 and 5 ...	1861	4351
Tuberculosis Cases	204	791
Other Cases	36	536
	<hr/> 2488	<hr/> 11312

* These visits do not include visits paid by a midwife/health visitor who attended the confinement as a midwife or maternity nurse.

6. Home Nursing.

The District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors carry out nursing duties assigned to them by the patient's own medical attendant. At present accurate information of the type of cases attended is not known. There are no arrangements for district training in the County.

Number of cases attended by District Nurses 2205
 Number of visits paid to these cases 23731

7. Domestic Help.

In each of the 15 District Nursing Areas, a certain number of women are recruited by the District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors, as part-time Domestic Helps. The Service is made use of mainly in cases of chronic illness, and in old age.

The following figures relate to the working of the Scheme during the year:—

- (i) No. of domestic Helps employed at the end of the year 5
 (a) whole-time —
 (b) part-time 5
 (c) retaining fee basis —
 (ii) No. of cases for which Helps were provided during year ... 24
 (iii) No. of cases in (ii) provided on account of confinement:—
 (a) at home 1
 (b) in hospital 1
 (iv) No. of cases in (ii) provided on account of chronic sick ... 15

8. Vaccination and Immunisation.

Each District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitor on her visits to young children advises parents regarding vaccination and immunisation against Diphtheria. Where a child is still not vaccinated at 6 months or immunised at 1 year, she notifies the County Nursing Superintendent and special efforts are then made to try by other means to have vaccination and immunisation carried out. Boosting injections of Diphtheria Phophylactic are given when the child first attends school. There are no arrangements for immunisation against Whooping Cough.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations carried out during the year:—

Year of Birth	Primary Vaccinations		Re-Vaccinations	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
1952	174	8	—	—
1951	89	1	—	—
1950	12	1	—	—
1949-1938	6	—	3	—
1937 or earlier	3	—	29	7
	284	10	32	7

The following table shows the number of Immunisations carried out during the year:—

Year of birth of Persons	Number of children who completed a full course of immunisation during the year	Number of maintenance inoculations given during the year
1952	5	—
1951	228	—
1950	83	—
1949	17	—
1948	9	7
1947	10	328
1946	6	156
1945	1	24
1944	—	13
1943	—	49
1942	—	67
1941	1	25
1940	—	16
1939	—	18
1938	—	78
1937 or earlier	—	22

9. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

(1) **Tuberculosis:** By arrangement with the Consultant Chest Physician for the Area, all contacts of known cases of Tuberculosis have X-ray examinations of chests and Mantoux Tests, and in suitable cases, B.C.G. Vaccination is carried out by him and his staff. During the year, 7 persons were successfully vaccinated.

Shelter huts are supplied on loan to suitable cases, but recommendations are also sent to the six housing Authorities in the County regarding rehousing in these cases. Milk is supplied free to patients on purely Medical grounds, and during the year 81 persons were supplied.

During the year, 791 visits were paid by the Health Visitors to patients suffering from Tuberculosis.

(2) **Illness Generally:** There is little done in this field at present but it is hoped to improve it.

TUBERCULOSIS—STATISTICAL RETURNS 1952.

RETURN OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING YEAR IN WHICH DIAGNOSIS HAS BEEN CONFIRMED.

Number of Cases Diagnosed as Suffering from Tuberculosis.

Age-Groups

		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	TOTAL
		1	2	3	4	5	6	8	8	9	10
Respiratory	Males	—	1	—	—	4	3	1	7	1	17
	Females	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	1	—	8
	Total	—	1	—	1	7	6	1	8	1	25
Non-respiratory	Males	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
	Females	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
	Total	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	6
Respiratory and Non-respiratory	Males	—	1	2	—	4	3	1	8	1	20
	Females	—	1	—	1	4	4	—	1	—	11
	Total	—	2	2	1	8	7	1	9	1	31

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES WITH THEIR HOME RESIDENCE IN THE AREA WHO RECEIVED TREATMENT
IN SANATORIA OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS

		In Institutions on January 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institutions †	In Institutions on December 31	
		1	2	3	4	5	
		6					
Respiratory	} † Adults	Males					
		Females					
	} Children	Males					
		Females					
	} † Adults	Males					
		Females					
	} Children	Males					
		Females					
	Non-respiratory	} † Adults	Males				
			Females				
		} Children	Males				
			Females				
} † Adults		Males					
		Females					
} Children		Males					
		Females					
} † Adults		Males					
		Females					
} Children		Males					
		Females					

† Column 4 shows those who were in final residence 28 days or over.

† Column 5 shows those who were in final residence under 28 days.

: All patients of 15 years and upwards should be classed as adults.

RETURN OF NUMBER OF PERSONS IN AGE GROUPS RESIDENT IN THE AREA AT 31st DECEMBER, 1952, WHO WERE KNOWN TO BE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

(Only cases in which a diagnosis of Tuberculosis has been confirmed have been included. Persons in Sanatoria, &c., are included in the figures for the Area in which they have their Home Residence).

RESPIRATORY §		Under	1 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	TOTAL
1. Sputum or other material examined and tubercle bacilli found	Males	1	—	—	—	1	3	14	4	—	22
	Females	—	—	—	—	2	8	4	1	1	16
2. Sputum or other material examined and tubercle bacilli never found	Males	—	—	—	—	8	5	7	2	—	22
	Females	—	—	—	2	7	6	3	2	1	21
3. Sputum or other material not examined	Males	—	1	2	2	11	6	4	11	2	39
	Females	—	—	1	6	10	12	4	2	—	35

TOTAL 1 3 10 39 40 36 22 4 155

NON-RESPIRATORY ||

1. Abdominal	Males	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	4
	Females	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
2. Spine	Males	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	3
	Females	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
3. Bones and joints (exclusive of spine)	Males	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
	Females	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	5
4. Superficial glands	Males	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Females	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	5
5. Lupus	Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
6. Other parts or organs	Males	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
	Females	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3

TOTAL 3 3 13 47 48 39 32 5 191

RESPIRATORY and NON-RESPIRATORY

TOTAL 1 6 13 47 48 39 32 5 191

§ Persons suffering from Respiratory and Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis included under "Respiratory" only.
|| Persons suffering from Multiple Lesions classified according to the site of the Principle Lesion. No case included more than once.
Note: A patient is retained on the register in the case of Respiratory Tuberculosis for at least 5 years, and in the case of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis for at least three years, after complete freedom from symptoms and absence of signs of tuberculosis, except such as are compatible with a healed lesion or lesions.

RETURN OF NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR WITH PARTICULARS AS TO PERIOD ELAPSING BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH AND BETWEEN DISCHARGE FROM AN INSTITUTION AND DEATH.

	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis	3	3	—	—
Of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death	1	1	—	—
Notified less than 1 month before death	1	—	—	—
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death	—	1	—	—
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death	—	—	—	—
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death	—	—	—	—
Notified from 1 to 2 years before death	—	—	—	—
Notified over 2 years	1	1	—	—
TOTAL	3	3	—	—
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an institution ...	—	—	—	—
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an institution	—	—	—	—

10. Control of Infectious Diseases.

There have been no major epidemics of infectious disease during the year. In the period October to December there were small localised outbreaks of chickenpox and mumps, mostly in school entrants. Cases of infectious disease are isolated and treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Newton-Stewart for the western half of the County, and in the Parkhead Hospital, Dumfries for the eastern half. Copies of all laboratory reports from the County Laboratory are sent to the Health Department, and are of great value in the absence of formal notifications in assessing the prevalence of Infectious Disease generally.

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year:—

	At all ages	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65+	Cases removed to hospital
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Malaria	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	27	—	3	22	—	—	—	2	—	18
Whooping Cough	17	2	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glandular Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	52	2	14	30	1	1	—	3	1	22

11. Mental Health.

(i) Administration.

(a) The Committee responsible for the Mental Health Service is the Health and Welfare Committee.

(b) The County Medical Officer is Chief Welfare Officer, and there is an Assistant Welfare Officer who also acts as Authorised Officer. There are no psychiatric social workers or other mental health workers.

(c) The County is fortunate in having the Crichton Royal Mental Hospital so near, and there is full co-operation between the hospital staff and the medical staff of this Department. The hospital holds Psychiatric out-patient clinics in Castle-Douglas and in Dumfries, and the Psychiatric Social Workers from the hospital help a great deal with the psychiatric problems in the County. Patients on trial from Mental Hospitals or on Licence from Mental Defective Institutions are supervised by the Assistant Welfare Officer.

(d) No duties have been delegated to Voluntary Associations.

(e) No arrangements have been initiated for training staff.

(ii) Account of work undertaken in the community.

(a) By co-operation with the psychiatric social workers on the staff of the Crichton Royal Institution, measures are taken as far as possible towards the prevention of mental illness, and for the after care of those who have been mentally ill.

(b) Under the Lunacy (Scotland) Acts 1857-1866:—

Most mental patients in this Area are admitted to the Crichton Royal Institution as voluntary patients, and it is seldom that the services of the Authorised Officer are required.

(c) Under the Mental Deficiency and Lunacy (Scotland) Acts, 1913-1940:—

(i) Mental defectives are in most cases discovered by the Health Visitors on their visits to children under five, or are discovered when they first go to school. They are mentally tested by the Assistant School Medical Officer. It has not been the practice to deal with mental defectives under the Acts unless suitable accommodation in an institution could be found, and in practice this has meant that few if any mental defectives have been dealt with.

(ii) **Guardianship.** No new mental defective has been placed under guardianship during the year.

(iii) There are no occupation centres available for mental defectives.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES

	M.	F.	Total
In Certified Institutions	6	10	16
Liberated from Certified Institutions on Licence	1	1	2
Boarded-out under guardianship in the Stewartry	4	—	4
Boarded-out under guardianship outwith the Stewartry	1	2	3
Other Authority Mental Defectives boarded-out in the Stewartry	1	1	2

BOARDED-OUT LUNATICS

Boarded-out Lunatics supervised by the the " Authorised Officer "	2	—	2
---	---	---	---

12. Work Under Nurseries and Child-Minders' Regulation Act.

There are no nurseries in the County and no persons are registered as child minders within the meaning of the Act.

FOOD SUPPLY

1. Milk.

There are four sampling officers in the County who carry out Inspection of Dairy Methods and Sampling of Milk for Bacteriological and Biological examinations. There were no outbreaks of Infectious Disease associated with milk during the year.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1951

T.T. Licences.

During the year 99 producers were reported for failure to comply with the required standards on 2 consecutive occasions. Of these producers, 17 were suspended after 3 consecutive unsatisfactory samples, 1 after 4 consecutive unsatisfactory samples, and 1 after 5 consecutive unsatisfactory samples—a total of 19 producers suspended. 66 producers' supplies cleared up after a 3rd sample had been taken, and 12 after a 4th sample. 4 producers appealed to the Secretary of State against the suspension of their licences, and all appeals were dismissed.

Milk in Schools Scheme.

The milk supplied to schools is examined each term. During the year 169 samples were taken. Of these 153 complied with the standards. Two of the unsatisfactory samples were due to the presence of *B. Coli* and 14 to failure in the Phosphatase Test (insufficient heat-treatment). Of the 52 schools in the County, 40 have supplies of T.T. (Pasteurised) milk and 12 T.T. milk. 10 of the T.T. supplies are delivered in bulk, all others in 1/3 pint bottles.

Pasteurised Milk.

One distributor in the County holds a Licence to sell Pasteurised milk. 52 samples were taken and 2 failed the Phosphatase Test. 26 samples of T.T. (Pasteurised) milk were taken and 1 failed the Phosphatase Test.

One firm outwith the County holds a supplementary licence to sell Pasteurised milk. 11 samples of this milk were taken, 1 being unsatisfactory.

Scottish Milk Testing Scheme.

Notifications under this scheme are received from only one depot taking supplies from the County. 40 supplies failed to pass the resazurin test during the year.

Farm Visits.

Owing to the presence of foot and mouth disease in the area, farm visits were discontinued during June, July and August. Sampling at creameries continued during this period. Producers with unsatisfactory supplies were sent suggestions by letter with a view to effecting an improvement.

Non-Designated Milk.

At the end of the year there were 33 producers who did not hold a graded licence—23 fewer than the previous year. Samples from these supplies were also taken for bacteriological examination.

RESULTS OF SAMPLING FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1952.

	Certified	T.T.	Standard	TOTAL
No. of Samples taken during year ...	6	3161	—	3167
No. and Percentage which failed to satisfy the standard	1 (16.7%)	508 (16.1%)	—	509 (16.1%)
Total No. of Licences at 31st December, 1951	1	525	—	526
Increase or decrease in No. of Licences during the year	—	+ 27	— 5	+ 22
No. and Percentage of producers whose supplies failed to comply with the standard				
(a) at any time during the year	1 (100%)	270 (53.1%)	—	271 (53.1%)
(b) on three or more consecutive occasions	—	29	—	29
*(c) on three or more occasions ...	—	64	—	64
No. of Licences reported to the Committee because of unsatisfactory results (2 samples)	—	99	—	99
No. of licences suspended	—	19	—	19
No. of licences revoked	—	—	—	—

* Includes supplies entered at (b).

A. Table showing number of supplies which failed in 2 or more consecutive tests during the year.

	No. of consecutive tests.				
	2	3	4	5	6
No. of supplies failing tests	57	25	3	1	—

* B. Table showing number of supplies which failed to satisfy the standard on one or more occasions during the year.

	No. of times supplies failed tests during year.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No. of supplies failing tests	133	73	42	13	6	3	—

* Includes supplies entered at A.

Total Samples 3167—Routine.
 145—Qualifying and requalifying.
 169—Schools.
 92—Distributors.

TABULAR STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF DAIRY PREMISES ACCORDING TO PARISHES

	Certified	Tuber- culin Tested	Standard	Ordinary	TOTAL
Colvend	—	34	—	5	39
Kirkbean	—	21	—	—	21
Kirkpatrick Irongray	—	14	—	1	15
New Abbey	—	19	—	—	19
Terregles	—	15	—	3	18
Troqueer	—	28	—	2	30
—	—	131	—	11	142
Balmaclellan	—	24	—	3	27
Carsphairn	—	—	—	1	1
Crossmichael	—	34	—	1	35
Dalry	—	6	—	1	7
Kells	—	5	—	1	6
Kirkgunzeon	—	16	—	1	17
Kirkpatrick Durham	—	16	—	1	17
Lochrutton	—	15	—	2	17
Parton	—	10	—	1	11
—	—	126	—	12	138

Balmaghie	—	21	—	1	22
Buittle	—	24	—	2	26
Kelton	—	24	—	1	25
Rerrick	—	31	—	1	32
Urr	1	35	—	3	39

1	135	—	8	144
---	-----	---	---	-----

Anwoth	—	8	—	—	8
Borgue	—	28	—	—	28
Girthon	—	10	—	1	11
Kirkcudbright	—	23	—	1	24
Kirkmabreck	—	15	—	—	15
Minnigaff	—	12	—	—	12
Tongland	—	20	—	—	20
Twynholm	—	17	—	—	17

—	133	—	2	135
---	-----	---	---	-----

EASTERN	—	131	—	11	142
NORTHERN	—	126	—	12	138
SOUTHERN	1	135	—	8	144
WESTERN	—	133	—	2	135

1	525	—	33	559
---	-----	---	----	-----

2. Ice Cream.

No medical examination of trade employees was carried out during the year.

3. Meat and other foods.

Slaughtering is carried out at the Slaughter House in Castle-Douglas by the Ministry of Food, in premises owned by Castle-Douglas Town Council. The Local Health Authority is responsible for carrying out meat inspection in accordance with the Meat Regulations, 1933. There is one private slaughterhouse in the County, and the County Sanitary Inspector acts as detention officer.

4. Food Hygiene.

The Department of Health Food Hygiene Officer visited the County during the year. On the whole the hygienic standards of the premises inspected were found to be good. Any activity aimed at securing better food handling in shops and catering establishments has been disappointing, depending as it does mainly on the proprietors of these establishments. The Local Health Authority have no statutory powers to enforce any measures which might be recommended.

5. Food Poisoning.

No outbreaks of Food Poisoning were notified during the year, but one isolated case of Food Poisoning did occur in the eastern end of the County towards the end of the year. The organism isolated was *Salmonella* *san diego*, but its origin was never traced.

6. Nutrition.

No special action or investigation was made on this subject.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. National Assistance Act, 1948.

(i) During the year, Carlingwark House, Castle-Douglas was opened as a residential home for old people, and it has accommodation for 29 old people of both sexes. Most of the bedrooms are double rooms, but there are three rooms each with four beds, two of these being on the ground floor. These are kept mainly for old people who find the stairs rather an effort. As far as possible only old people who require no nursing care, and who are able to dress and feed themselves are admitted. The home is well equipped and well furnished, and at the end of the year there were 21 residents, of whom the eldest was 94 and the youngest 62.

	M.	F.
No. of residents at 1/1/52	—	—
Admitted during the year	7	13
Discharged during the year	—	—
Died during the year	1	—
No. of residents at 31/12/52	6	13

(ii) Burnside House, Kirkcudbright.

A certain number of cases were still admitted to Burnside House, Kirkcudbright, which is a Regional Hospital Board Institution. At the end of the year 16 were occupying Part III accommodation.

Burnside House			Children	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of residents at 1/1/52	10	10	1	1
Admitted during the year	10	2	—	—
Discharged during the year	10	6	1	1
No. of residents at 31/12/52	10	6	—	—

In Other Institutions			Dependants	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of residents at 1/1/52	2	1	—	—
Admitted during the year	1	2	1	—
Discharged during the year	1	1	1	—
Died during the year	1	—	—	—
No. of residents at 31/12/52	1	2	—	—

(iii) Welfare Services (Section 29) Services for the Blind.

The Mission to the Outdoor Blind act as agents for the Local Authority, and at the end of the year 43 blind people were receiving care. Services for Deaf or Dumb and Cripples have not yet been implemented in accordance with the Act.

	M.	F.	Total
No. of Blind Persons on Register at 1/1/52 ...	26	18	44
New cases certified during the year	—	3	3
Transferred from other Areas	1	1	2
	27	22	49

	M.	F.	Total
Transferred to other Areas	2	—	2
Taken off Register	1	2	3
Died during the year	1	—	1
No. of Blind Persons on Register at 31/12/52 .	23	20	43
Of this number:—			
Employed in workshops	—	2	2
Employed on own account	1	—	1
Suitable for employment	1	—	1
Not suitable for employment	21	18	39
	23	20	43

(iv) **Registration and Inspection of Homes for Disabled and Old Persons.**

There are no homes for disabled or old persons, run by private agencies, in the County.

(v) **Removals.**

In one case the Sheriff was petitioned under Section 47 of the Act, and an old lady removed to Part III accommodation.

(vi) **Care of Property (Section 48).**

In three cases it was necessary to take charge of the property.

(vii) **Burials (Section 50).**

Five burials of unclaimed bodies were undertaken during the year.

2. **Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act.**

There are no Nursing Homes registered in the County.

3. **Health Education.**

The Scottish Council for Health Education organised a lecture tour in the County from 11th February—15th February, 1952 and lectures on health topics were given to School Children, Youth Groups, W.R.I.'s, &c. The Local Authority medical staff also undertake health education by lecturing to Women's Guilds, W.R.I.'s &c. Dr A. C. Mearns, Adviser to the Scottish Council for Health Education also visited the County and gave a course of lectures on Health Education to teachers.

GENERAL SANITATION

During the year work has been proceeding with the new County Water Supply Scheme.

REPORT

by

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT

To the Department of Health for Scotland,

The County Council,

The Town Councils of Kirkcudbright,

Castle-Douglas,

Dalbeattie,

New Galloway,

and Gatehouse.

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In compliance with the requirements of the Department of Health I have prepared, and herewith submit, my report upon the sanitary condition of the County for the year ended 31st December, 1952.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

William Clemie,
County Sanitary Inspector.

Health and Social Welfare Department,

Dunmuir Road,

Castle-Douglas.

1953.

SCAVENGING

The Scavenging Scheme is operated by Contract and continues to give satisfaction. Two 10 cubic yard side-loading vehicles are employed. All villages in the landward area of the County with the exception of Creetown, receive a once-weekly, and in some instances a twice-weekly collection. It has also been possible in some instances to uplift refuse, where application is made, from roadside houses outwith the Special Scavenging District on routes taken by the vehicles, and a special rate is charged.

The Forestry Commission are forming a new village at Bargrennan, comprising eventually approximately 104 houses, school &c. During the year a Special Scavenging District was formed, as it was anticipated that some of the houses would be ready for occupation by the end of the year.

There are three refuse tips in the Scheme, viz. Aucheninnes which comprises 14 acres of mossland; Stronord which is a disused lead-shaft, and Castle-Douglas Burgh tip which is also mossland and where a rental is paid by the County Council for the use of the dump. Stronord is almost filled in, and there it is hoped to find another site to serve the area. Periodic inspections are made and the tips are kept in a tidy condition and free from vermin so far as possible.

During the year 19 applications were made for the service and 79 visits of inspection were carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors in the supervision of the scheme.

33,915 miles were traversed by the vehicles and 3043 tons 17 cwt. of refuse was collected during the year.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

There were 202 Factories on our register at the end of the year—97 in the Landward area and 105 in the Burghs—174 were equipped with mechanical power and 18 without mechanical power. 10 premises under Section 7 which are enforced by the Local Authority are also included.

230 visits of inspection were carried out to these premises during the year.

The following cases, reported by H.M. Inspector of Factories, in the course of inspection, were dealt with:—Want of cleanliness, 4; insufficient sanitary conveniences, 3; unsuitable or defective conveniences, 1. The following is a note of the industries carried on in the various factories.

Factories using Mechanical Power

Acids	1
Ardil	1
Agricultural Engineers	4
Ammunition Inspection and Cleaning	1
Blacksmith	5
Baker	16
Bobbins	2
Boot Repairs	6
Bone Manure	1
Bacon Curing	1
Cattle Food	1
Cream and Butter	3
Concrete	1
Cabinets	3

Carry forward 46

	Brought forward	46
Cellulose Spraying		1
Dressmaking		1
Electricity Generation		6
Egg Grading		2
Firewood		1
Grain		6
Granite, &c.		5
Gas		3
Hosiery		3
Harness		1
Joiner		22
Jeweller		2
Motor Repairs		24
Meat and Sausages		5
Meat Mincing		5
Motor and Body Building		1
Milk Pasteurising		2
Printing		3
Pork Pies and Sausages		1
Sawmills		28
Sculptor		1
Tailor		1
Transformer and Cooker Repairs		3
Upholstery		1
	TOTAL	174

Factories using no Mechanical Power

Blacksmith	1
Baker	2
Boot Repairs	1
Hosiery	1
Joiner	7
Sculptor	1
Tailor	5
	<hr/>
TOTAL	18

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928

During the year 193 samples (32 formal and 161 test) were taken by the sampling officers under the above Act. Details of the samples are given in the following table.

Article	Formal	Test	Total	Adulterated
Milk	16	53	69	2
Ice Cream	—	19	19	—
Butter	1	2	3	—
Margarine	—	2	2	—
Lard	1	1	2	—
Coffee	—	3	3	—
Sauce	—	1	1	—
Baking Powder	—	6	6	—
Jam	—	1	1	—
Table Jelly	—	1	1	—
Tinned Peas	—	3	3	—
Tinned Apples	—	1	1	—
Tinned Beans	—	2	2	—
Vinegar	—	3	3	—
Cream of Tartar	—	2	2	—
Cooking Fat	—	1	1	—
Sugar	1	1	2	—
Custard Powder	—	3	3	—
Meat Paste	—	3	3	—
Rice	1	3	4	—
Sandwich Spread	—	1	1	—
Barley	—	3	3	—
Apple Jelly	—	1	1	—
Orange Squash	—	1	1	—
Mixed Mustard	—	1	1	—
Olive Oil	—	2	2	—
Oxtail Soup	—	1	1	—
Ground Coffee	—	1	1	—
Lemonade	—	1	1	—
Lemonade Powder	—	1	1	—
Flour	—	1	1	—
Chicken Noodle Soup	—	1	1	—
Pepper	—	2	2	—
Sardines	—	1	1	—
Cascara Sagrada	—	2	2	—
Syrup of Figs	—	2	2	—
Castor Oil	—	2	2	—
Camphor Oil	—	2	2	—
Eucalyptus Oil	—	1	1	—
Epsom Salts	—	2	2	—
Glauber Salts	—	1	1	—
Bovril	—	1	1	—
Glycerine	—	2	2	—
Mince	6	1	7	—
Sausages	1	1	2	—
Whisky	5	4	9	—
Blancmange	—	1	1	—
Mixed Pickles	—	1	1	—
Tomato Ketchup	—	1	1	—
Spaghetti	—	1	1	—
Carry forward	32	154	186	2

Brought forward	32	154	186	2
Honey	—	1	1	—
Lemon Curd	—	1	1	—
Semolina	—	1	1	—
Coffee Product	—	1	1	—
Tapioca	—	1	1	—
Cornflour	—	1	1	—
Aspirin Tablets	—	1	1	—
	32	161	193	2

The Public Analyst reported that two Formal samples of milk were, in his opinion, deficient in milk fat to the extent of 27% and 2% respectively. In both cases a satisfactory explanation was given and it was accepted that no attempt had been made to contravene the Food and Drugs Act. Further samples taken proved to be satisfactory.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES &c., in FOOD) REGULATIONS

Seven samples of mince and two of sausages were obtained during the year. These were all examined for the presence of preservatives and found to be in compliance with the Regulations.

MARGARINE

The Labelling and Wrapping of Margarine to comply with the Margarine Regulations, continues to receive attention. There appears to be very little, if any, bulk margarine in the shops now, and any margarine offered is pre-packed, and properly wrapped and labelled.

LABELLING OF FOOD ORDER

Attention was also given to the statutory requirements of this order while visiting shops, and it was found, on the whole, to be well complied with.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1897. Sec. 43

During inspection of shops attention is also directed to the detection of any unsound food. The Shopkeeper, in most cases, realises the danger connected with unsound food, and notifies this Department when he is suspicious of anything out of the ordinary. During the year articles of food surrendered and destroyed as unfit for human consumption resulted in 149 Certificates being issued to the holders of the goods. The weight of foodstuffs involved amounted to 1257 lbs. 2 ozs. and covered a wide variety e.g. Luncheon Meat, Boiled Ham, Soups, Condensed Milk, Sugar, Fish, Fruit &c.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

The requirements of this Act received the attention of this Department during routine visits to shops.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

One complaint was received regarding Feeding Stuffs but no official action was warranted.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CLEANSING OF SHELL-FISH) ACT, 1932

No complaints were received during the year regarding the condition of mussels and shell-fish exposed for sale.

FOOD HYGIENE

A visit was paid to various food premises in one of the Burghs of the County by a representative from the Department of Health.

While inspections of shops, restaurants &c., are being made by the Sanitary Inspector, any objectionable practice observed is brought to the notice of the person concerned.

Application was received from the Traders' Association in one of the Burghs that they be supplied with a notice, signed by the Medical Officer of Health, requesting the public not to bring dogs into food premises. The notices were accordingly issued.

THE PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

There are no registered shops under the above Act in the County.

THE ALKALI, &c., WORKS (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1951

There are no factories in the County discharging "noxious or offensive gas" as defined in the terms of the above Order.

METHYLATED SPIRITS (SALE BY RETAIL) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1937

There are 17 premises registered under the above Act for the sale of methylated spirits, and visits of inspection were carried out regularly.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

The Poison List (Amendment) Order, 1951

There are 23 premises registered under the above Act for the sale of poison, and visits of inspection were carried out regularly.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

There are no premises registered under the above Act in the County.

SHOP ACT, 1950

Section 38. No action was required under Section 38 of the above Act in respect of sanitary conveniences in shops.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1950-52

The Housing (Scotland) Act, 1952, was introduced this year and while it was mainly connected with the financial aspect of housing, it did bring about an interesting change in the Grants for new privately built agricultural houses. Indeed, it could be said that with its introduction the era of "new houses for old" which has been in being since the Agricultural Population Act, 1938, ceased. The Agricultural Act, 1938, and Sec. 100 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, laid down that Grants were to be confined to new houses built to replace unfit accommodation occupied by particular groups of the agricultural

population. The 1952 Act provides that new houses need not be in replacement of other houses, and may be occupied by any member of the agricultural population.

A further interesting change is that previously Sec. 100 (6) of the 1950 Act prohibited the reconstruction of an unfit house for the replacement of which assistance had been given. Now, however, assistance may be given under Section 3 of the 1952 Act for new agricultural houses whether they are built to replace old ones or not, and properties dealt with in the past can now be reconstructed with the aid of Grant under Section 111 of the 1950 Act.

Previous to the 1952 Act where a house was the subject of a Demolition Order it could only be reconstructed with the specific approval of the Secretary of State. Section 9 (5) of the 1952 Act amends Section 184 (3) of the 1950 Act, so as to enable a condemned house to be reconstructed with the approval of the Local Authority without any reference to the Secretary of State.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1952

Section 3. During the year 5 applications for Grant were received in respect of 5 four-apartment houses. Grants were approved in respect of 4 four-apartment houses.

1 three-apartment, 4 four-apartment and 1 five-apartment houses were completed during the year, making a total of 5 three-apartment, 92 four-apartment and 8 five-apartment completed with the aid of Grant since the Scheme came into force.

No. of visits of inspection 31

Section 111—1950 Act. 29 Applications for Improvement Grants were received during the year. 20 of these were approved.

No. of visits of inspection 56

Section 9. 23 Representations were made and notices in terms of Section 9 were served. 11 Closing Orders and 5 Demolition Orders were pronounced.

Activities under this Section have mainly been confined to bothies and properties where a Grant was being obtained under Section 100 of the 1950 Act, and cases where the Local Authority were rehousing the tenant, and the house could be dealt with under this Section.

Section 6. During the year 119 visits of inspection were made under this Section.

Section 184 (3). One application was received under Section 184 (3) during the year.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS

During the year 286 sets of plans were lodged and reported upon. The details are as follows:—

Miscellaneous Plans.

New Houses	20
Alterations to houses	90
Dairy Premises (New)	7
Dairy Premises (Alterations)	7
Other Farm Buildings	15
Garages	24
Temporary Houses	5
Petrol Pumps	3
Tents, Vans and Sheds	4
Summer Huts (12)	6
Others	72

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1952. Sec. 3	
New Houses (5)	4
Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950. Sec. 111.	
Alterations to houses	29
	<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL	286
<hr/>	
No. of visits under the Building Bye-laws during the year	520
No. of drain tests carried out during the year	220

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914

PREMISES. This year visitations under the above Act were somewhat restricted owing to the Foot and Mouth outbreak in this and the adjacent Counties. One of the problems which arose from the outbreak was, that a number of stock farms had calving heifers on their hands, owing to the market being closed, and were unable to dispose of the milk as their premises were not registered under the above Act. Eight applications were received from stock premises for the disposal of milk, and as high a standard as reasonably possible was obtained before permission was granted; also, as a further precaution milk from this source was diverted for manufacturing purposes. Four of these premises were reconstructed to comply with the requirements of the Milk and Dairy Bye-laws, and now hold Certificates of Registration and have continued with milk production.

The number of inspections of dairy premises carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year was 428. In the main, inspections were connected with cleanliness, structural defects, such as defective floors and plasterwork, insufficient inlet and outlet ventilation and lighting, also defective drainage. These defects were noted mainly in non-designated premises and usually in smaller farms.

REGISTRATION. During the year 24 premises were brought into conformity with the Dairy Bye-laws, and were registered. There were 26 transfers of registration and in each case the Sanitary Inspector made an inspection of the premises. If the premises did not comply with the Dairy Bye-laws, the producer was informed of the defects, and an undertaking was obtained from him that the works would be completed at an early date before registration was recommended. Applications were also dealt with in respect of four amended registrations and three additional registrations of premises—a total of 57 for the year.

The following table shows the number of registered premises within the County at 31st December, 1952, as compared with the number of premises still to be registered.

No. of premises registered at 1/1/52	509
No. of Certificates of Registration granted during 1952	24
No. of premises registered at 31/12/52	533
No. of premises still to be registered	26

ICE CREAM (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 1948

At 31st December, 1952, there were 20 Certificates of Registration in force in respect of premises, and 6 Certificates of Registration in respect of vehicles for the sale of ice cream.

The following tabular statement shows the position with regard to applications:—

	Premises	Vehicles
No. of Registrations granted	5	1
No. of Registrations cancelled	1	—
Total No. of Registrations in force at 31st December, 1952	20	6

SAMPLING. During the year there were 65 samples of Ice Cream taken for bacteriological examination. The following table shows the position with regard to the results of the analyses of these samples.—

Description	No. of Samples Examined	No. of Satisfactory results	No. of Unsatisfactory results
Loose Ice Cream	49	35	14
Pre-packed Ice Cream	16	16	—
TOTAL	65	51	14

As stated in last year's report no statutory standard for Ice Cream has been laid down in the Regulations, but it is suggested by the Department of Health that a bacterial count of more than 100,000 organisms per gram or the presence of coliform organisms in 1/100th part of a gram of ice cream may reasonably be taken as suggesting the possibility of a fault in methods of manufacture, storage, or distribution of ice cream, and it has been accordingly recommended that local authorities adopt these provisional standards as an administrative aid.

It will be seen from the above Table that 14 of the samples submitted were unsatisfactory, 6 of these were from premises being supplied with loose ice cream and 4 were from one firm. The remaining eight involved five manufacturers; 3 unsatisfactory samples were obtained from one producer and 2 from another before satisfactory samples were recorded. It is interesting to note that of the 16 wrapped samples of ice cream taken all were satisfactory.

80 retailers of pre-packed ice cream are on the register and while it is not necessary under the Regulations for these premises to be registered, this Department has been notified in most cases by the retailer or the manufacturer, and consent obtained previous to the premises being supplied.

140 visits of inspection &c., to premises were made during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1932

Hawking of Meat. Under Article 15, one licence is still in existence. The storage accommodation was inspected from time to time during the year, and was found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

Meat Inspection. Slaughtering is still centralised at Castle-Douglas Slaughterhouse, and meat inspection is carried out there by a part-time Meat Inspector. The meat is afterwards distributed to the various butchers in the County by motor transport. The following are details of animals slaughtered and carcasses wholly and partially condemned during the year.

Class of Animals	Slaughtered	Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	Weight (in lbs.)
				Condemned Meat and offals
Cattle	1424	73	953	66994
Sheep	36294	123	692	10361
Pigs	206	10	362	2761
Calves	10981	132	406	7047
	48905	338	2413	87163

The only private slaughterhouse in the County is that owned by Messrs Rogerson & Black, Bacon Curers, Kirkcudbright, and is situated at the premises of the Scottish Milk Marketing Board in the Parish of Twynholm.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is one Knackery in the County situated near the village of Rhonehouse. Visits of inspection were made throughout the year, and the business was found to be carried out in a satisfactory manner. No complaints were received.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The Rat Surveyor/Trapper commenced duty on the 31st March of this year, and a motor cycle and sidecar was provided as transport.

The practice has been for the Rat Trapper to carry out a survey of a Parish at a time. If any complaints, however, are received, or his services required in another part of the County, these are attended to immediately, and when dealt with, the survey of the Parish concerned is continued. The attention of the occupier or owner is drawn to any infestation and the Rat Trapper's services are offered. Dwelling houses are treated free of charge. Treatment is also carried out at refuse tips in the County.

Different poisons have been used, Zinc Phosphide, Red Squill, Arsenic &c., but it has been found that taking into consideration the properties dealt with in the County, which are mainly farms, the safest preparation appears to be Warfarin. Cyanogas and traps are also used when required. The following table gives details of the type of premises and the number of visits of inspection to these premises.

	Local Authority Properties	Dwelling Houses	Business or Industrial Premises	Agri- cultural Properties	Total
I. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1952 as a result of notification or otherwise.	51	146	64	181	442
II. Number of above properties found to be infested by rats or mice.	20	47	15	33	115
III. Number of above infested properties cleared to the satisfaction of the Local Authority:—					
(1) as separate units	20	47	15	33	115
(2) in course of "Block" operations carried out under Section 6 (1) or under informal arrangement.	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	20	47	15	33	115

Number of "Block" operations carried out: Nil

IV. Number of notices served under Section 4:	
(1) Treatment	NIL
(2) Works	NIL
V. Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4.	NIL
VI. Number of notices issued under Section 6(2)	NIL
VII. Number of Ships treated	NIL
VIII. Number of Rodent Control Certificates issued	NIL

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1897

Nuisances and Complaints

During the year 62 complaints were received and 109 visits were made in connection therewith. These complaints were mainly in connection with defective drainage, illicit dumping &c.

In no case was it necessary to serve an intimation in terms of Section 19 or 20 of the above Act.

SMOKE EMISSION

One factory was giving rise to complaints regarding the excessive emission of smoke from the chimney. On being notified the owners took immediate steps to obviate the nuisance by the installation of machinery.

WATER SUPPLIES

176 samples were taken for bacteriological and chemical analysis during the year. These mainly consisted of requests from individuals to have the water analysed, so that application could be made for grant.

Monthly bacteriological sampling of Village and Burgh water supplies has also commenced, and 106 samples were dispatched to the County Bacteriologist. 360 visits were paid in connection with the above.

RIVERS (PREVENTION OF POLLUTION) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1951

The Solway River Purification Board (Area & Establishment) Order, 1953

Following a meeting at Dumfries the above Board has now been established and no doubt will soon be operating. The rivers in the County are as follows:—

RIVER DEE— The crude sewage from the burgh of Kirkcudbright is discharged into the tidal waters of this river. The River Ken a tributary of the Dee, receives the effluent from the sewage tanks of the Burgh of New Galloway and also the effluent from the sewage tank from the village of Dalry.

RIVER CREE— The villages of Minnigaff and Creebridge are a Special Drainage District, and a proper sewage system has been provided with a septic tank. The effluent from the tank discharges into the waters of this river.

RIVER URR— Crude sewage from the Burgh of Dalbeattie and the effluent from the septic tank for Palnackie Special Drainage District both discharge into the tidal waters of the River Urr. The effluent from the septic tank in connection with the drainage system for Haugh of Urr and Hardgate also discharges into this river above the tidal point.

RIVER FLEET— The effluent from the sewage tanks of the Burgh of Gatehouse is discharged into the tidal waters of this river.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Investigations and disinfections were carried out and reports made to the Medical Officer of Health in connection with 52 cases of infectious disease.

BURGH OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT

REPORT BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1952

WATER SUPPLY—The Loch Whinyeon supply continues to be of good quality and of ample sufficiency. The Burgh was without water for a short time following the supply being cut off, an air lock developed and great difficulty was experienced in clearing this. The Boreland supply, which was one of the original supplies of the Burgh, was chlorinated and made available.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM—The drainage system functioned satisfactorily during the year. Work has been completed on the new sewer to serve Bourtree Park and the Housing Scheme at Dovecroft.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION—The sewage passes directly to the tidal river, the banks of which are fairly steep and no offensive matter is left on the slopes. The septic tank serving Bourtree Park and Dovecroft Housing Scheme is now completed.

HOUSING—Work commenced on the houses at Dovecroft and good progress is being made. Plans are now forward for the Timber Houses.

SCAVENGING—Dumping is still continuing at Barrhill wood and appears to be fairly satisfactory. The motor vehicle has now been delivered and appears to be giving satisfaction.

NUISANCES AND COMPLAINTS—Twelve complaints were received during the year, these were mainly in connection with defective drainage, defective houses, smoke emission &c. Twenty visits of inspection were made, and at the end of the year all complaints had been remedied.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—39 visits of inspection were made to the various Factories and Workshops throughout the Burgh, but nothing was found to which exception could be taken.

BURGH OF CASTLE-DOUGLAS

REPORT BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1952

REFUSE REMOVAL—The new Karrier 12 cubic yard low loading refuse vehicle arrived during the spring of the year and is giving excellent performance. Refuse is collected daily from 7.30 a.m. to noon by two collectors and the driver of the vehicle. Another service which is still rendered by the department is the removal in reasonable quantities of garden refuse. The daily yield of household refuse was approximately 8 tons.

DISPOSAL—The method of disposal is still by controlled tipping and throughout the year this branch of the work gave no cause for complaint. At the present time we have one coup situated on low marshy ground. This dump is kept under periodic inspection by a part-time man whose duty it is to spread and level all incoming refuse, and also to prevent any paper from blowing into adjoining property.

STREET SWEEPING—Street sweeping was performed on the same lines as previously and continues to give satisfaction. Particular attention is given to the daily sweeping of classified roads, and the periodic emptying of street gullies.

SALVAGE—During the year 15 tons 11 cwts. of baled waste paper were collected. The demand for waste paper dropped suddenly and no waste paper was collected or despatched after 24th March.

NUISANCES—Most of the nuisances consisted of stoppages in drains pertaining to our own houses, and these have been dealt with satisfactorily. Twenty-two complaints were received during the year. 15 referred to choked drains; 5 to dampness on outside walls of Council houses, and 2 to the water supply. With regard to the water supply, these complaints referred to insufficient pressure and were remedied by scraping the water pipe.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—During the year 7 visits were carried out and in general the premises were found to be kept well, clean and healthy.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION AND DISPOSAL—The system of sewage purification in the Burgh was operated efficiently during the year. More care was stressed with the operation of the pumping arrangements to prevent flooding of the sedimentation tanks during periods of heavy rain.

HOUSE DRAINAGE—During the year sixteen smoke tests were carried out at the housing scheme and at several properties in the Burgh, and all were passed as satisfactory.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE—Sixty visits of inspection were paid to the Slaughterhouse during the year, and on all occasions it was found that the premises were kept in good condition. Lime-washing, painting and repairs were carried out in the spring of the year by our own men as has always been the custom.

Visits of inspection were paid to Butchers, Fishmongers, Fruit and other shops in the Burgh, and it was found that all premises were kept in good condition.

SCHOOLS—All the schools in the Burgh are kept in a clean condition and buildings are in good order. The cleansing and flushing of all sanitary conveniences receive good attention.

WATER—During the year the water supply at Loch Roan maintained a fairly constant level. The average water level for the year was 80 inches. The annual consumption for the year 1952 was 106,615,300 gallons for the Burgh and district, an increase of 23,363,300 gallons. This shows a daily consumption of 289,000 gallons.

HOUSING—At the beginning of the year 22-4 apartment and 18-3 apartment houses were under construction 15-4 apartment houses were completed during the year.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE—5 houses were completed during the year, and there was 1 under construction at the end of the year.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS—The following improvements were carried out at existing properties during the year:—G. Livingston, 11 Academy Street, Conversion of boxroom into bathroom; G. Docherty, 28 Carlingwark Street, Installation of bathroom accommodation; Miss M'Whirter, 2 Cotton Street, Addition of bathroom; The Misses Barr, 12 Abercromby Road, Installation of bathroom accommodation; Mrs Milligan, 17b Cotton Street, Addition of kitchen and bathroom; Mrs M'Queen, 114 Cotton Street, Erection of scullery; A. M'Naught & Company Ltd., 130-136 King Stret, Provision of bathroom at 136 King Street.

GENERAL INSPECTIONS—The Public Conveniences at the top and lower ends of the town are kept clean and well looked after and still continue to be of great service to the public.

ROBERT G. FORBES.

BURGH OF DALBEATTIE

REPORT BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1952

WATER SUPPLY—In the early part of the year several complaints were received that the water had an objectionable “fishy” taste. On samples being taken for analyses it was found to contain “algae” in abnormal quantities, which was mainly due to a prolonged spell of dry and “very warm” weather. As a possible remedy the filters were scoured more frequently and the Chlorinating Plant repaired and adjusted. On further samples being taken and submitted to the County Analyst the water was found to be free from the “fishy” taste and suitable for dietetic purposes.

SEWAGE AND DRAINAGE SYSTEM—There were no complaints received during the year, and the system appears to be functioning satisfactorily.

CLEANSING—There were no complaints received during the year in respect of this service. The new refuse dump at Moss Road was brought into use towards the end of the year, and the entrance thereto is being levelled prior to the erection of the fencing.

HOUSING—There were 4 houses completed by private enterprise. The 24 houses in the Dumfries Road Scheme were completed and occupied. Work is now well advanced on the building of the houses on the Copland Street/William Street site. During the year plans were submitted and approved for the alteration of 4 houses by the provision of bathrooms and increased window space. The Owners and Tradesmen were given every assistance, and advice on the requirements of the Building Bye-laws, and the works of improvement were inspected on completion.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES—The public conveniences are kept in a satisfactory condition and no complaints were received, apart from malicious damage to the doors and locks, which were repaired immediately.

NUISANCES AND COMPLAINTS—16 nuisances and complaints were received and investigated during the year, and in no case was it necessary to take statutory action under the Public Health Act, 1897. The complaints mainly consisted of dampness in houses, choked drains and defective sanitary fittings.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—29 Inspections were made in respect of Factories and in no instance was it found necessary to take action, minor defaults being attended to immediately.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—There were no cases of infectious diseases notified during the year.

DISINFECTIONS—Fumigations were carried out in three instances—in the cases of vermin infestation, a dirty house, and prior to the removal of a tenant to a Council House.

BURGH OF NEW-GALLOWAY

REPORT BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1952

WATER SUPPLY—No complaints were made regarding the water supply and the system appeared to be working satisfactorily.

DRAINAGE—The septic tank on the main sewer was cleaned out during the year, and everything appeared to be in order.

SCAVENGING AND CLEANSING—The dump was visited frequently during the year and was found to be maintained in fairly satisfactory condition. The streets always appear clean and well attended to.

HOUSING—The Scheme of 19 houses being erected by the Forestry Commission is slowly nearing completion and the first of the houses should be ready for occupancy shortly.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE—The public convenience is always satisfactorily maintained.

COMPLAINTS—Only one complaint was received during the year, this was of a minor nature and was remedied without the necessity of statutory proceedings.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—During the year 7 inspections of workshops and workplaces were made, but nothing was found to which exception could be taken.

BURGH OF GATEHOUSE

REPORT BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1952

WATER SUPPLY—The work at the filter beds and the renewal of water mains has now been completed and appears to be functioning satisfactorily.

DRAINAGE—The drainage system continues to work satisfactorily, and everything appeared in order.

SCAVENGING AND CLEANSING—These services have continued to operate successfully during the year.

DAIRIES AND MILK SHOPS—There is one Designated dairy in the Burgh. Milk produced and bottled by Messrs Grierson, Pulcree, is retailed within the Burgh by the Stewartry Dairy Association, Ltd. On inspection the premises were always found in a satisfactory condition.

NUISANCES AND COMPLAINTS—2 complaints were received during the year, both were of a minor nature and were remedied without the necessity of statutory proceedings.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—12 visits of inspection were made to Factories and Workshops within the Burgh, but nothing was found to which exception could be taken.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING

31st JULY, 1952.

1. General Statistics

Population of the Area	30,220
Number of Schools:—	
(a) Primary Schools under Education Authority	50
(b) Secondary Schools under Education Authority	3
(c) (1) Special Schools	Nil
(2) Special Classes in Ordinary Schools	Nil
(d) In receipt of Grant from Education Authority and under Medical Inspection	Nil
(e) Education in other establishments (Section 14) Education (Scotland) Act, 1946	1
Number of Children on Register	4829
Number of Children in average Attendance	4472

2. Sanitary Conditions of Schools

Inspections of Schools are made at the time of the School Medical Officer's visit. On the whole each school is clean and well kept. Any defects noted are brought to the notice of the Director of Education.

3. Organisation and extent of Medical Inspection and Treatment

All schools are visited at least once a year by the School Medical Officer and as far as possible all entrants are examined during their first year at school. Immunisation is also carried out at the same time as the School Medical Inspection.

(a) System of School Medical Inspection.

Children examined at routine inspections during the year were:—

- (1) All entrants and children never previously examined.
- (2) Children born in 1942.
- (3) Children born in 1938.
- (4) Children born in 1935.
- (5) Children born in 1944 (Hearing and Visual Acuity only).

Children referred by head teachers or parents for special reasons were also examined.

(b) System and extent of dental inspection and treatment.

The Dental officer inspects all children and carries out treatment as far as possible on all children who require it, and for whom consent has been given.

(c) School Nursing.

The school nurses attend at each visit of the Medical Officer. After the inspection the nurses are given lists of children suffering from defects and they arrange to visit parents and advise regarding treatment. The nurses also visit the schools at regular intervals to carry out cleanliness inspections of the children.

(d) Presence of Parents at Inspections.

Parents are encouraged and invited to be present at the inspections.

4. The Findings of Medical Inspection.

The number of children examined was 1359, of whom 504, or 37.09 per cent. suffered from some defect. Of these 320 or 23.55 per cent. suffered from minor defects or from ailments in which recovery could be expected in a few weeks. 11 children or 0.81 per cent. suffered from defects where complete

restoration of function could not be achieved.

The average heights and weights were as follows:—

	No. examined	Average age	Average Height in inches	Average Weight in pounds
Entrants	Boys 298	5 4/12	42.97	43.21
	Girls 261	5 4/12	43.29	41.59
Children born in 1942 ...	Boys 220	9 5/12	53.03	67.18
	Girls 231	9 5/12	51.65	62.57
Children born in 1938 ...	Boys 167	13 8/12	59.71	96.92
	Girls 159	13 7/12	60.74	98.49
Children born in 1935 ...	Boys 7	16 8/12	66.28	129.57
	Girls 16	16 7/12	64.41	124.69

5. Medical Treatment.

(a) Minor Ailments

Minor Ailment Clinics are held at Castle-Douglas, Dalbeattie and Kirkcudbright by the School Nurses.

The following are details of treatment given:—

1. Cuts, bruises, sprains and minor injuries	3631
2. Diseases of the ear—Otorrhoea	20
Wax	25
3. Diseases of the eye (including defective vision):—	
Blepharitis	26
Conjunctivitis	18
4. Diseases of the skin:—	
Ringworm (scalp)—X-ray treatment	Nil
Other treatment	Nil
Ringworm (body)	17
Scabies	29
Impetigo	83
Other Diseases	37

(b) Defective Vision and Squint.

The Regional Hospital Board provides Eye Clinics for School Children in Castle-Douglas, Newton-Stewart, and Dumfries for children suffering from visual defects and squint. There is much need for an Orthoptist Service for children suffering from squint, and this is at present being considered by the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year 79 children were examined, and spectacles were prescribed in 37 cases.

(c) Nose and Throat.

The Regional Hospital Board provides an Ear, Nose and Throat Out-Patient Clinic at Castle-Douglas and surgical treatment is carried out when necessary. During the year 117 children were treated at this clinic.

(d) Orthopaedic (Specialist Treatment)

The Regional Hospital Board provides an Orthopaedic Clinic at Castle-Douglas.

6. Special Schools and Classes.

A survey of these children who are mentally or physically handicapped has never been properly carried out and any available figures are not accurate. Only these children for whom residential accommodation in special schools has been obtained are recorded as handicapped children within the meaning

of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, and the figures are therefore misleading. A special class for physically handicapped children is held in the Grove Auxiliary Hospital, Kirkpatrick Irongray. This is a Regional Hospital Board Institution.

REPORT BY SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER

The Dental Mobile Unit was delivered on 14th November, 1951, and has already proved its usefulness. It has solved the accommodation problem without raising a School to Clinic transport problem. The fittings have proved satisfactory, and are a great improvement on the travelling equipment. The children's reaction to the improvements has been excellent. There are many small adjustments still to be made, particularly as regards width of School Gates, position of three-pin points and water-taps.

The Roads Department have been most helpful in providing the transport for moving and positioning the Unit, and although this arrangement is not ideal it has proved less hampering than was visualised.

I wish to thank most sincerely all Members of the County Council staff for their assistance and co-operation during the year.

JEAN F. MILLER.
County Dental Officer.

TABLE I.

A. Total number of children examined at:—
Ordinary Schools.

	Systematic Examinations
Entrants	559
Children born in 1942	451
Children born in 1938	326
Secondary Schools	
Children born in 1935	23
	<hr/> 1359

B. Other Examinations.

Children born in 1944—Visual Acuity and Hearing only	432
Special Cases	62
Re-inspections by Medical Officer	936
Others	97
	<hr/> 1527

Number of individual children inspected at systematic examinations, who were notified to parents as requiring treatment (excluding uncleanness and dental caries):—

Entrants	233
Children born in 1942	170
Children born in 1938	97
Children born in 1935	4
	<hr/> 504

TABLE II.

NUMBER EXAMINED		ENTRANTS		BORN 1942		BORN 1938		BORN 1935		ALL AGES	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. Clothing unsatisfactory	Percentage	298	261	220	231	167	159	7	16	692	667
		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
		0.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.14	—
2. Foot-gear unsatisfactory	Percentage	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
		0.67	0.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.29	0.15
3. Uncleanliness (a) Head	Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Body	Percentage	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
(c) Both	Percentage	0.67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.29	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Skin (a) Head—Ringworm	Percentage	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
		—	—	—	—	0.60	—	—	—	0.14	—
Impetigo	Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Body—Ringworm	Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	Percentage	2	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	5	2
		0.67	0.38	0.91	0.43	—	—	14.28	—	0.72	0.30
5. Nutritional State—											
Slightly Defective	Percentage	6	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	8	5
		2.01	0.38	0.91	1.73	—	—	—	—	1.27	0.75
Bad	Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE II (Continued)

	ENTRANTS		BORN 1942		BORN 1938		BORN 1935		ALL AGES	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
6. Mouth and Teeth unhealthy	7	13	3	9	2	1	—	—	12	23
Percentage	2.34	4.98	1.36	3.90	1.20	0.63	—	—	1.73	3.45
7. Naso-Pharynx—										
(a) Nose										
(i) Obstruction requiring observation	20	20	5	2	1	1	—	—	26	23
Percentage	6.71	7.66	2.27	0.86	0.60	0.63	—	—	3.76	3.45
(ii) Obstruction requiring operation	13	11	3	2	—	—	—	—	16	13
Percentage	4.36	4.21	1.36	0.86	—	—	—	—	2.31	1.95
(iii) Other conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Throat										
(i) Tonsils requiring observation ..	72	54	33	33	15	10	—	—	120	97
Percentage	24.16	20.69	15.00	14.28	8.98	6.29	—	—	17.34	14.54
(ii) Tonsils requiring operation	12	19	5	9	1	5	—	—	18	33
Percentage	4.03	7.28	2.27	3.90	0.60	3.14	—	—	2.60	4.95
(c) Glands										
(i) Glands requiring observation ..	8	2	1	4	—	2	—	—	9	8
Percentage	2.68	0.77	0.45	1.73	—	1.26	—	—	1.30	1.20
(ii) Glands requiring operation	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
Percentage	0.33	0.77	—	—	—	0.63	—	—	0.14	0.45
8. Eyes—(a) External Diseases:										
Blepharitis	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	4	2
Percentage	0.33	0.38	0.91	—	0.60	0.63	—	—	0.63	0.30
Conjunctivitis	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	1
Percentage	—	—	0.45	—	0.60	0.63	—	—	0.29	0.15
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strabismus	6	9	3	2	1	—	—	—	10	11
Percentage	2.01	3.45	1.36	0.86	0.60	—	—	—	1.44	1.65
Other Diseases	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Percentage	0.33	0.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.14	0.15
(b) Visual Acuity—Fair	—	—	30	46	22	34	—	—	52	82
Percentage	—	—	13.64	19.91	13.17	21.38	—	—	13.20	20.20
Bad	—	—	3	5	5	3	—	—	9	8
Percentage	—	—	1.36	2.16	2.99	1.89	—	—	2.28	1.97

TABLE II (Continued)

	ENTRANTS		BORN 1942		BORN 1938		BORN 1935		ALL AGES	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
12. Circulatory System:										
(a) Organic Heart Disease										
(i) Congenital	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Percentage	—	0.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.15
(ii) Acquired	2	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	3
Percentage	0.67	0.38	1.36	0.86	—	—	—	—	0.72	0.45
(b) Functional Conditions	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Percentage	0.33	—	—	—	0.60	—	—	—	0.29	—
13. Lungs—Chronic Bronchitis	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
Percentage	0.67	0.77	1.36	—	—	—	—	—	0.72	0.30
Suspected Tuberculosis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Percentage	—	0.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.15
Other Conditions	4	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	5	4
Percentage	1.34	1.15	0.45	—	—	0.63	—	—	0.72	0.60
14. Deformities:										
(a) Congenital	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Percentage	—	—	0.45	—	—	—	—	—	0.14	—
(b) Acquired (Infantile Paralysis)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Percentage	—	—	—	—	0.60	—	—	—	0.14	—
(c) Acquired (Probably Rickets)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Acquired (Other Causes)	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	4	3
Percentage	1.01	0.38	0.45	0.43	—	0.63	—	—	0.63	0.45
15. Infectious Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Other Diseases or Defects	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	2
Percentage	1.01	0.38	0.45	0.43	—	—	—	—	0.63	0.30

TABLE III.

SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Classification	ENTRANTS		BORN 1942		BORN 1938		BORN 1935		ALL AGES	
	No. of Children	% of those examined in this group	No. of Children	% of those examined in this group	No. of Children	% of those examined in this group	No. of Children	% of those examined in this group	No. of Children	% of those examined in this group
I. Children free from defects	326	58.32	281	62.30	229	70.24	19	82.61	855	62.91
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from:—										
(a) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or with- out glasses; or	—	—	34	7.54	40	12.27	2	8.69	76	5.59
(b) Oral Sepsis	12	2.15	10	2.22	2	0.61	—	—	24	1.77
(c) Both (a) and (b)	—	—	1	0.22	1	0.31	—	—	2	0.15
TOTAL	12	2.15	45	9.98	43	13.19	2	8.69	102	7.50
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II.) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks	174	31.13	102	22.62	42	12.88	2	8.69	320	23.55
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defects less remediable than defects specified in II. or III., distinguishing cases—										
(a) Where complete cure or restora- tion of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is con- sidered possible	46	8.23	16	3.55	9	2.76	—	—	71	5.22
(b) Where improvement only is con- sidered possible, e.g., without com- plete restoration of function	1	0.18	7	1.55	3	0.92	—	—	11	0.81
TOTAL	47	8.41	23	5.10	12	3.68	—	—	82	6.03
Total number of children examined	559	100.00	451	100.00	326	100.00	23	100.00	1359	100.00

TABLE IV.

Return of all Exceptional Children of School Age in the Area.

	At Ordinary Schools.	At Special Schools or Classes.	At no School or Institution.	At Hospital or other Institution	TOTAL.
1. Blind	—	—	—	—	—
2. Partially sighted:—					
(a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye condition	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other conditions of the eye e.g., cataract, ulcera- tion, &c., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school	—	—	—	—	—
3. Deaf:					
Grade I.	5	—	—	—	5
Grade IIa.	8	—	—	—	8
Grade IIb.	2	—	—	—	2
Grade III.	—	3	—	—	3
4. Defective Speech:					
(a) Defects of articulation requiring special educa- tional measures	6	—	—	—	6
(b) Stammering requiring special educational meas- ures	9	—	—	—	9
5. Mentally Defective: (Children between 5 and 16 years)					
(a) Educable (I.Q. approx. 50-70)	6	3	—	—	9
(b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50)	4	—	4	—	8
6. Epilepsy:					
(a) Mild and occasional	4	—	—	—	4
(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school)	—	—	—	—	—
7. Physically Defective (Child- ren between 5 and 16 years):					
(a) Non Pulmonary Tuber- culosis (excluding Cervical Glands)	3	1	—	—	4
(b) General Orthopædic con- ditions	16	2	—	—	18
(c) Organic Heart Disease ...	12	—	1	—	13
(d) Other causes of ill health	15	—	—	—	15
8. Multiple Defects:					
Mentally and Physically Defective	1	—	—	—	1

TABLE V.

REPORT ON DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

Number of Children who were

(1) Inspected by the Dental Officer:—

Age	(a) Systematic examinations	(b) Special and emergency cases	TOTAL
4	4	—	4
5	400	2	402
6	499	6	505
7	422	7	429
8	471	3	474
9	430	—	430
10	495	3	498
11	436	2	438
12	346	4	350
13	394	4	398
14	352	10	362
15	292	1	293
16	60	—	60
17	29	—	29
18	19	—	19
19	2	—	2
Total	4651	42	4693

	Systematic examinations	Special and emergency cases	TOTAL
(2) Found to require treatment	2397	42	2439
(2a) Number accepting treatment	1734	42	1776
(3) Actually treated by the school Dental Officer	1734	42	1776*
(4) Number of attendances made by children for treatment	2322	50	2375
(5) Fillings:			
(a) Permanent teeth	1187	—	1187
(b) Temporary teeth	84	—	84
(6) Extractions:			
(a) Permanent teeth	163	2	165
(b) Temporary teeth	1430	40	1470
(7) Number of administrations of a general anaesthetic for extractions	6	—	6
(8) Other operations:			
(a) Permanent teeth	1380	12	1392
(b) Temporary teeth	1065	46	1111
(9) Half-days devoted to inspection	71	—	71
(10) Half-days devoted to treatment	276	—	276
(11) Number of children treated under private arrangement	204	—	204

* Number awaiting treatment at 1st August, 1951 NIL

Number awaiting treatment at 31st July, 1952 NIL

